

Table S4 Prognostic factors for composite event: univariate analysis (ITT population)

	Composite event (%)			Total
	No	Yes	subjects	
	(N=271)	(N=459)	(N=730)	
Treatment				
Comparator	36%	64%	376	
Moxifloxacin	38%	62%	354	
Steroid use				
No	41%	59%	311	
Yes	35%	65%	419	
Cardiopulmonary disease				
No	38%	62%	625	
Yes	32%	68%	105	
FEV ₁ (%) at enrolment				
≥50	40%	60%	422	
<50	34%	66%	308	
Number of AECBs in previous year				
2–3	42%	58%	527	
≥4	25%	75%	203	
Time elapsed from previous AECB				
>6 months	40%	60%	407	
≤6 months	34%	66%	321	
BMI at enrolment (kg/m ²)				
≤30	38%	63%	584	
>30	36%	64%	146	
Age (years)				

0.072

	Composite event (%)		Total
	No	Yes	
	(N=271)	(N=459)	
<65	40%	60%	386
≥65	34%	66%	344
Sex			0.145
Female	33%	67%	234
Male	39%	61%	496
Current smoker			0.310
No	36%	64%	411
Yes	39%	61%	319
Alcohol intake			0.150
No	34%	66%	286
Yes	39%	61%	444
Duration of chronic bronchitis			0.924
<10 years	37%	63%	333
≥10 years	37%	63%	397
Diabetes			0.100
No	36%	64%	668
Yes	47%	53%	62
Bronchodilator use			≤0.001
No	40%	60%	618
Yes	21%	79%	112

* χ^2 test.

FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in 1 second; AECB, acute episode of chronic bronchitis; BMI, body mass index.